

THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic congressional convention hangs fire and it still has three candidates. Nine hundred ballots have been called and the secretary announces with grim humor, "no choice," at the conclusion of each ballot.

When is this farce to end? it seems almost a farce for men of brains, culture and business capacity to go through 900 rigmaroles, but it has been done and probably will be commenced again this morning and possibly be continued through to-day.

It seems evident that there is no solution to the enigma but to refer it back to the people. Certainly the candidates have nothing to lose but their time in talking to the voters of the sixth district. None of them certainly need fear the people. Heard has all the party machinery and a regiment of his former enemies in the post offices, so of course he is in fine shape to make the fight over and vindicate himself—if he can.

Gentlemen of the convention: Give the people a primary election in every county in this district on the same day, and that will cement the people and give satisfaction to all contending elements. Nominate either one of the gentlemen now before the convention with the antagonisms created by the canvass, past and that candidate will fall far short of poling the party strength. Give the sixth district a primary election and none can complain.

AHAB F. CARPENTER.



The above is the cut of Ahab F. Carpenter, a well-known and respected citizen of Holden, who died last Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Ahab F. Carpenter was born in Chautauqua county, New York, January 15th, 1819. His parents could not give him an education and to his own efforts the training of the growing mind was left. When but a boy he went to the logging and lumber business on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers.

He went back to his old home in Chautauqua county and went into a flouring mill as an apprentice and learned the business. From about 1841 he conducted the business in Butte, Chautauqua county until 1867, amassing a considerable fortune. During all these years he held the office of Justice of the Peace and was a prominent, active member of the Whig party up to the organization of the Republican party, and then he became a Republican. He was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. For many years he was a member of the New York board of excise commissioners. In the fateful year of 1867 he went into the dry goods business with a large part of his wealth and in two years he lost it all. At the threshold of old age he found he had lost all the accumulation of years of toil.

Mr. Carpenter gathered together what was left out of the financial crash and in 1867 he landed in Holden. His long experience as Justice of the Peace had fitted him for the practice of law, and shortly after his arrival here he was admitted to the bar. He was elected a Justice of the Peace, and was appointed notary public, which offices he held up to his death. In 1881 he was elected town attorney. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and remained so up to his soul's happy deliverance. During those happy, prosperous days, before the crash that left him with nothing but a family to

give him pleasure, he was married. On the 7th of July, 1842, he was married to Miss Mary A. Jackson, a buxum young English girl, who survives him. Six children were given them, two of whom died when very small and one was adopted when less than a week old and grew in the affections of the adopted parents to fill the void made by death.

Mr. Carpenter had been confined to his room for several weeks and last Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock he was sitting up in bed and seemed cheerful. All at once he complained of the oft occurring pain near his heart and said: "It is much severer than usual," and in a few minutes, at 7.30, he was dead. The remains were buried Friday in Holden Cemetery and thus passes from the earthly existence a good man, a faithful, conscientious christian, to the unknown where all are traveling. Peace to his ashes.

A HORRIBLE HALLOCAUST.

Miss Cora Shepherd Fatally and Mrs. J. R. Clopton Seriously Burned.

The Diabolical Gasoline Stove Again the Instrument of Torture.

Its Explosion Causes a Conflagration Which Consumes Three Houses.

About 5:30 last evening, one of the most distressing and heartrending accidents it is possible to conceive of, occurred at the residence of Mr. J. R. Clopton, No. 1508 South Vermont street. The results of which were the horrible and fatal burning of Miss Cora E. Shepherd, a most estimable young lady, the terrible injury of Mrs. J. R. Clopton and the destruction of three handsome dwellings.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE. Has again to be laid to the dangerous and fatal gasoline stove, which has since its invention been the medium of so much death and disaster.

The terrible tragedy as near as can be learned, came about as follows: While engaged in cooking, Mrs. Clopton discovered that the gasoline in her stove was low, and sent Miss Cora, who acts in the capacity of a domestic, for more telling her to fill the tank. Shortly after Cora left Mrs. Clopton went into another room to attend to household matters and was not in the kitchen when the girl returned; consequently just how the explosion occurred is unknown, but it is surmised that Miss Cora attempted, as is so often the case, to fill the tank while the burners were ignited and in so doing set fire to her clothing and everything else combustible within reach of the fatal gas.

THE FIRST INTIMATION

Mrs. Clopton received that anything was wrong was the sudden slamming of the kitchen door followed by a piercing scream from Miss Cora. Hastily rushing to the kitchen to discover the cause, Mrs. Clopton found herself enveloped in the flames that rushed through the door as she opened it and her screams soon brought some of the neighbors to her aid. Miss Cora was found outside in the grape arbor and the flames upon her person were extinguished with the aid of a blanket, others at the same time going to the relief of Mrs. Clopton.

THE DWELLING ABLAZE.

While these attentions were being given to the unfortunate sufferers the flames were fast taking hold upon the interior of the house and rapidly spreading from room to room, and when the excited rescuers found time to turn their attention to them they had gained such headway as to render the saving of the structure impossible. The alarm had, however, been sent to the fire department, which responded promptly and after a valiant fight succeeded in quenching the conflagration but not until

THREE DWELLINGS

had been consumed as follows: The dwelling and entire contents on the property of Mr. J. R. Clopton was consumed. Loss on dwelling \$2,000, furniture \$1,500; insurance \$1,100. The adjoining residence of Mrs.

Steele and about one-half its contents. Loss \$600; insurance \$700.

Mrs. Hurt's residence next to Mrs. Steele was consumed with half its contents, loss about \$500, insurance unknown. Mr. Hurt is absent from home, being in Kansas City.

Mrs. Clopton's injuries consist of severe burns about her hands and face, which though serious are not fatal.

CORA SHEPHERD, however, the unfortunate domestic, is literally roasted alive and was last night lying in an unconscious condition, being barely able to moan. Dr. A. V. Small who was called to dress her wounds says they are inevitably fatal and that she is liable to die at any moment though it is possible she may survive for several days. Telegrams were sent to her brother Perry Shepherd at Kansas City and her uncle at Green Ridge last evening and they are expected to arrive to-day. Miss Shepherd is the daughter of a poor widow woman whose main support she has been.

LATER. It was announced about 8 p. m. that Miss Shepherd had died without recovering consciousness.

SPORTING NEWS.

Base Ball.

Cincinnati..... 4 | Athletic..... 3

ST. JOSEPH.

No game—rained.

CHICAGO.

Chicago..... 5 | St. Louis..... 2

PITTSBURG.

No game—rained.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville..... 3 | Brooklyn..... 3

Eight innings.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia..... 6 | Washington..... 0

Five innings.

ST. LOUIS.

Browns..... 5 | Brooklyn..... 2

DETROIT.

Detroit..... 9 | Kansas City..... 3

Rochester Races.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Miss Myrtle Peak and Madame Marantelle contested a five mile running race changing at the end of every mile. Miss Peak won in 10:23. Summaries free for pacers.

Gossip, Jr..... 1 2 1 1 1

Joe Braden..... 4 0 1 2 2

Westmont..... 2 4 4 2 2

Jewett..... 3 3 3 2 4

Time 2:16; 2:18; 2:19; 2:20; 2:19; and 2:17.

Class trotting purse \$1500.

Oliver K..... 1 5 2 1 1

Arab..... 4 0 1 2 2

Bonita..... 2 4 3 5 3

Maude Messenger..... 5 3 4 3 drawn

Belle Hamber..... 3 0 5 4 4

Time, 2:18; 2:18; 2:19; 2:19; 2:16.

Special race, purse \$200.

Harry Wilkes..... 2 1 1 1

Majolica..... 1 2 2 2

Time, 2:17; 2:17; 2:18; 2:16.

Chicago Races.

First race, three-fourths mile—Violin won easily by two lengths, Nora M., second, Monarch third; time, 1:22.

Extra race, three-fourths mile—Hunt won easily by two lengths. Primrose second, Vie third; time, 1:23.

Palmer House stakes, one and one fourth miles—Irish Pat won easily by two lengths, Waukesha second, Punks third; time, 2:25.

Fourth race, one mile heats—Bob Swim won, Little Joe second, Lepanto third; time, 1:57.

Second heat—Boothblack won, Bob Swim second.

Third heat—Boothblack won very easily by two lengths, Bob Swim second; time, 2:03.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Handywind won by half a length, Uncle Dan second, Midnight third; time, 2:07.

Extra race, one and one-eighth miles—Jim Nave was never headed and won very easily by four lengths, War second, Vibrant third; time, 2:07. This ends the meeting.

Monmouth Races.

Monmouth Park, N. Y., Aug. 14.—First race, Delaware handicap, sweepstakes, all ages, 1-18 miles—Eglin won by three lengths, Rupert 2, Tornado 3; time, 1:57 3-4.

Second race, Cortez stakes for two-year-olds, 3-4 mile—Milton won by half a length, Frenzie 2, Jule Etta Colt 3; time, 1:08 1-2.

Third race, handicap for three-year-olds, 1-18 miles—Lancaster won by half a length, Quite 2, Saxony 3; time, 1:59 1-2.

Fourth race, handicap sweepstakes, one and one-eighth miles—Hidalgo won, Springfield second, Heel and Toe third; time, 1:17.

Fourth race purse, three-fourths miles—Voucher won by a length, Bill Sterrett second, Occor third; time, 1:16. Certificate paid, \$111 80.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Treasurer won by four lengths, Frank Ward second, Windsail third; time, 1:50.

Sixth race, purse one mile—Tipsey won by three lengths, Poverty second, Chinchilla third; time, 1:46.

Fifth race, beacon stakes, seven-eighths of a mile—Oriflamme won by two lengths, Ballot second, Sutter third; time, 1:32.

Sixth race, selling purse for three-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile—Marsh Ardon won by two lengths, Ben Thomson second, King Arthur third; time, 1:16.

Seventh race, steeplechase over the full course—Buckwheat won by a head, Menton second, Judge Griffith third; time, not given.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Foster Takes the Stand in Defense of the Prisoners.

He Declares Himself No Anarchist and Makes a Powerful Plea.

The Anarchists.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14.—The court room was crowded this forenoon to hear the closing of Ingham's speech for the prosecution. At his opening he addressed himself particularly to the great haste and energy shown by Legg and Engle May 4th, and its significance with the pronouncement of Spies and Legg up to the Haymarket massacre. He dwelt with great force upon the fact that the bomb which killed the police, was unquestionably the handiwork of Legg. Ingham's address was considered the strongest plea yet made for the conviction of the prisoners. His oratory was not only powerful but his analysis of the evidence was considered very convincing. He concluded at one o'clock when

MR. FOSTER BEGAN FOR THE DEFENSE.

Foster said the fact that the defendants were foreigners except Parsons should make no difference with the jury. He described the defendants as martyrs surrounded by their weeping families against which the entire legal and detective force of the city were arrayed.

Resuming his address when the court reassembled at two o'clock, Mr. Foster devoted considerable time to a further discussion of the power that prejudice wielded in the decision of mankind. He said he was confident that did the jury consult the evidence presented in this case only, and divest the decision wholly of the effect of previously acquired opinion and prejudice, the defendants were safe, otherwise they were not safe. Mr. Foster said he felt sure that the Judge's charge to the jury would not recognize the question of whether or not the defendants

HAD CONSPIRED to overthrow the government and bring about a revolution unless he found that such conspiracy was directly connected with the murders committed at the Haymarket. A verdict rendered upon any other basis would not be worth the paper required to write it upon. The speaker was not here to discuss socialism and anarchy. He wished to say at once and for all that he was opposed to socialism, communism and anarchy, but believing as he did that these doctrines were wrong he did not see that his faith in his case should be lessened thereby. He would admit that the defendants were, in his opinion, altogether wrong in preaching and in acting as they had done but that did not affect the case. The one question was, did the defendants commit murder, or could they be proven to have conspired to commit murder. After referring to other legal points in the case Mr. Foster made an earnest plea for the defendant, Lingg, devoting himself principally to the circumstances of Lingg's resistance of an officer as the only charge upon which he could be placed under arrest. With that object in view, the officers in plain clothes were sent to arrest him. Was it strange that Lingg resisted. He was

SET UPON IN HIS OWN HOME by strange men who bore no evidence that they were officers of the law, and it was no wonder that he resisted. Mr. Foster next criticized the state's attorney for having made a "job" lot of the defendants, and for attempting to convict them by wholesale. This was the reason why nearly every public utterance or published article of Spies and Parsons, which has a violent tinge, had been dragged into court as evidence—but it did not effect the case as defined in the indictment; if did not prove that the defendants had committed or had conspired to commit murder. Soon after the arrest of the defendants the speaker had read a communication in a Chicago paper in which the writer states that any attorney who would undertake to defend the prisoners indicted for participation in the Haymarket outrage should be

HANGED TO A LAMP POST. Supposing after the trial began three or four persons acted upon this advice and hanged one or all of the counsel for the defense to a lamp post, would the writer of the communication and the publisher of it be guilty of the offense as set up in the theory of the state in this case, or the men who conspired and personally committed the act.

"A great paper in Chicago," said Mr. Foster, "in an article relating to the labor troubles there current proposed that those troubles be settled with the aid of Gatling guns and brave men behind them, why if the Alarm or the Arbeiter Zeitung had published such sentences as this the state would never tire of ringing the changes upon them, but

THE GREAT PAPERS OF CHICAGO are protected, only the Alarm and the Arbeiter Zeitung are culpable when vigorous statements are made in their columns. I am not here to defend the Alarm and the Arbeiter Zeitung, but to protest that these defendants are not on trial for socialism or anarchy but for murder. Mr. Foster ridiculed the parade the state had made of a revolver and a file sharpened into a dagger which had been found in possession of Fischer, but it was the testimony of Mr. Walker in his address and that only which was not under oath which filled the groove. In the file with prussic acid. Mr. Walker took this file and Most's book—Most seemed to be on trial here—in his hand, and explained to the jury how a deadly thing, placed in the grooves of Fischer's file, had converted it into a poisonous weapon. At this point Mr. Foster placed in a most ridiculous light what he called the parade

discovered under sidewalks two months after the Haymarket riot. Many of his expressions were witty to a remarkable degree and with the pantomimic gestures of the speaker convulsed the audience at times, while even the judge and the state's attorney could not repress their smiles

entirely. These defendants are here charged with murder and conspiring to commit murder, but unless you can directly connect the speeches of Parsons, Spies and Fielden and the revolver of Fischer, with the throwing of the bomb which resulted in that murder, such evidence is not to be considered.

The theme of Mr. Foster's address throughout was that the indictment and the evidence of the state did not correspond. Again and again he declared that the defendants were not being tried for socialism or anarchy or even for making bombs and preaching annihilation but for murder and no testimony was competent which

DID NOT CONNECT THE DEFENDANTS

with the murder specified. Once during the afternoon Mr. Foster became fiercely denunciatory for fully five minutes he turned his eloquence upon professional detectives. It was their business to lie and to swear they would not give the state a character. The supreme court of the state had taken this view of the professional detective and the speaker believed they had been instrumental in convicting more innocent men than any other causes.

Mr. Foster had not finished when court adjourned until Monday morning.

Mexican Matters

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—It can be authoritatively stated that General Sedgwick goes to Paso Del Norte and Chihuahua, by request of Secretary Bayard, and in connection with the Cutting case his mission is in no sense of a diplomatic nature, but simply to secure for the department a fuller information with regard to the case. The records of Mexican courts are not published as in this country and usual diplomatic channels through which they would be naturally sought, would be round about and slow owing to the distance between the scene of trial and the capital. General Sedgwick in addition to reviewing the records will look up all the facts in the case and will study its legal features, reporting fully and as early as possible to the secretary. No further steps are contemplated by the department until General Sedgwick shall have made his report, his journey may be extended to the city of Mexico, this point is left for future determination with regard to the rumored resignation of Minister Jackson. It can be stated upon authority that his purpose to resign antedates the present controversy with Mexico but he is expected to remain at his post until they are fully settled.

Land Claim Decision.

Washington, Aug. 14.—In the case of Thos. Reese vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company involving a quarter section of land at Mount Diablo, Mexico, in the San Francisco land district California, acting Secretary Mulrow has decided that the extent of a Mexican private claim must be determined by the records of such claim as presented to the board of commissioners for confirmation and that from such record it must be held in this case that the claimed land of Ed. Sobrante never run south of the patent lines of the Mora grant and adhering to former decisions of the department, that under the grant to said railroad company its right to the odd numbered sections within the granted lines attach to land that was free from claims at the date of the definite location of said road though included within the alleged limits of a Mexican private claim at the date of the grant. This decision will control the disposition of several thousand acres of land and considering the principle involved, it is regarded as one of the most important cases which has come before the department during the year.

APPOINTED ATTORNEY.

The president has appointed John Goode, of Virginia, to be special counsel of the part of the United States in the suit instituted at Columbus, Ohio, to test the validity of the patent granted the Bell Telephone Company.

A Modern Lucretia Borgia.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14.—It is now charged that Mrs. Robinson is responsible for the poisoning of the people at the strawberry festival of the Park Avenue Methodist church, which occurred last June. It was reported to-day to Mr. J. T. Yeler Hicks, the Charlestown caterer who furnished the ice cream for the festival, that Mrs. Robinson was present that evening and was one of the ladies that dished out the cream. Upwards of eighty people were poisoned and vomited all night, and everybody attributed the cause to the ice cream which they ate. Mr. Hicks served several hundred gallons of cream for other parties and no complaint was made. He has all along contended that his cream left his place of business all right, and if it was poisonous, some one at the festival must have tampered with it. Mr. Hicks is investigating the report at West Somerville.

Found Afloat.

Kansas City, Aug. 14.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at 7:30 this morning. It was discovered by a Mr. Brooks while fishing near the Hannibal bridge. The body was taken to the morgue, but on account of its advanced state of decomposition was ordered by the coroner to be immediately buried. The description is as follows: Five feet ten inches high, dark hair, short light moustache; he was clothed in jeans pants, brown coat red and black dotted percale shirt.

Kansas Democrats.

Minneapolis, Kas., Aug. 3.—The Democratic County Convention of Ottawa county, met in this city to-day. John I. Brown, Joseph Park, W. H. Washburn and Charles Attridge were chosen delegates to the Fifth Congressional District convention. No instructions except that the convention resolved in favor of a tried and true democrat. Resolutions were passed endorsing the state ticket and the administration.

A Settlement Wanted.

Augusta, Aug. 14.—Mayor May has telegraphed Grand Master Workman Powell to visit Augusta and settle the strike. The mill hands were all paid off yesterday. No indications of a settlement.

Deceived and Dead.

Denison Tex., Aug. 14.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in this city this morning at 11:30 o'clock. A young lady named Lela Brown, from Carthage, Mo., came to this city last night in company with Conductor Ben Brown, of the Pacific, and was taken by him to his private sleeping room. The young lady, humiliated by the disgrace she had brought on herself, procured a pistol and sent a bullet through her heart. The lady leaves several letters addressed to friends and her mother. The following tells the whole story:

To my dear mother and sister—As I am about to commit that cruel crime, suicide, I bid you farewell for ever in this world, but will meet you in the next. I am certain God does not hold me responsible for my cause in doing this. Ben Brown has told me he loved me and has deserted me. I came to Denison with him on his train from Eufaula, I. T., and came where I shall be found, in his room. I saw the man I loved and who has told me he loved me, and could not resist his offer when he asked me to come to Denison with him. I prefer death to a life of shame and sorrow, and would rather go as I do than die in the street, a low woman.

[Signed.] LEILA BROWN.

She was considered by all who knew her a very lady-like and well behaved young lady. She was about 18 years old. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Lela Brown came to her death by a pistol wound from her own hands. When found she was lying on her side on the bed with the pistol lying by her.

Gibbons, a Knight of Labor.

Baltimore, Aug. 14.—The American will print to-morrow an interview with Cardinal Gibbons in which he says: "Cardinal Tschakert's condemnation of the Knights of Labor should not be taken as a sentiment of the church of that organization. I am not familiar with the labor organization in question, but it is certain that the church's hostility grew out of some bad laws and conduct of the knights of labor, which are contrary to the doctrines of the church. As to the K. of L. organization in the United States, I have not thoroughly examined their constitution or studied their codes."

Vicar general Conway of Chicago who examined the constitution of the body carefully assures me that it bears no resemblance to that of the Free Masons or Odd Fellows, and other organizations which the church has always antagonized. A discretion was always made, too, to the secret pledges. We hold that it proposes yet from reading the newspapers and Mr. Powderly's statements, I infer that the objects of the Knights of Labor are presumably in no way opposed to the views of the church. The Catholic prelates will to a man declare in favor of the organization of labor. Whether or not secret pledges are taken by the knights is a question on which more light should be thrown by them. If a man joins a society, swearing never to reveal any of its workings, no matter how criminal, and to abide by the dictates of its officers certainly he surrenders his personal liberty, becomes a slave to his fellow man and cannot partake of the sacraments of the church. On the other hand, if a man joins an organization swearing to keep secret the working with the proviso that nothing therein shall be contrary to the laws of the land, to his conscience and religious truths, we hold there his intention is perfectly justifiable. The whole question as to the churches attitude towards the K. of L. depends upon which of the oaths the members take. If the latter are in accordance with Mr. Powderly's remarks then the church days to the Knights of Labor "God speed you" if however the absolute blood pledge is taken no matter how laudible the objects of the society are the church can never countenance it and will call on her children to withdraw all pain of ex-communication and so everything depends upon the public.

Knaves of LaSalle.

New York, Aug. 14.—The strike among the canal boatmen is spreading rapidly. Over one thousand canal boats and barges are tied up in the canal by striking boatmen. District assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor is backing up the boatmen's union. On Monday they will order the laborers on the locks at Port Johnson, Elizabeth, Port Amber, South Amber and Hoboken to stop work.

Twenty-one Bodies Recovered.

London, Aug. 14.—The number of miners killed by the explosion in Wood End colliery at Leigh is now placed at thirty-six. The bodies of twenty-one have been recovered.

Died.

Near Sedalia, Mo., August 10th, Lee J., son of Edward T. and Mittie, noble, aged 7 weeks and 5 days. We have another fulfillment of "Man is a tender transience." "That's in blooming daisies saying, 'But the bereaved parent's heart.'"

And comfort concerning "I have a hope the words of Jesus—" "their little one in dom of heaven." "I take these little"

"And lay the Protection the" "e lambs," said he, "on my breast—" "shall find in me, ver blest."

At Rest.

endeav. Barnett was busy yesterday morning to secure funds to provide nat. ant interment for the unfortunate young girl Cora Shepherd burned death by the gasoline explosion at Ar. Cleptons Thursday. He succeeded in raising about \$40 and the funeral will take place to-day. Her remains will be interred in the Randall burying ground six miles southeast of the city on the farm of Dr. Abell.